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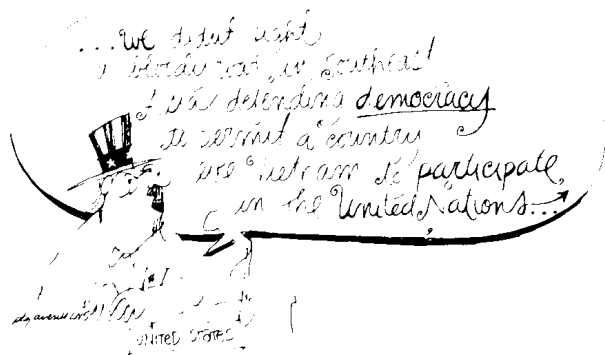
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NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE

A new right-wing military dictatorship
came into power this week with the bloody but
long predicted coup in Thailand. A news story
on it is included in this packet; we're planning
to have a background article soon on the pol-
itical situation in Thailand, along with photo-
graphs, from an American who recently returned
from that country.

On a happier note, this packet includes the
first of several articles and photographs from
Mike Shuster, who recently spent four months in
Angola. The article includes information that
has not appeared anywhere in the U.S. press. Get
in touch with us if there are any subject areas
in Angola which you or your readers are interest-
ed in learning more about in future articles.

Also, a warning: ~~Please do not use the R. Cobb~~
Cobb cartoon in packet #819 without permission
from the L.A. Vanguard, 11556 Santa Monica Blvd.,
W. LA, Ca. 90025. R. Cobb has syndicated his car-
toons and requests that people who want to use
them get in touch with the Vanguard.

So long,
the people at LNS

if you are missing a page or get a badly printed graphic, let us know and we will send you another one soon

(See packet #777 for article entitled "Crisis in Thailand Stirred By Right-Wing and U.S. Presence: Coup Imminent?"

See graphics in this packet)

BLOODY RIGHT-WING COUP IN THAILAND FOLLOWS STUDENT/LABOR PROTESTS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Just hours before the right-wing military coup in Thailand October 6, the new rulers heralded the beginning of their regime with what has been termed one of the bloodiest days in the country's recent history. Heavily-armed border police, local police and right-wing paramilitary organizations surrounded Bangkok's Thammasat University in the early morning hours, and then charged the campus firing on thousands of students who had barricaded themselves inside.

The student protest was a part of a nationwide campaign opposing the recent foreboding return to Thailand of two leaders of the former military dictatorship, overthrown in 1973. A civilian government was ushered in, ending a period of 41 years of military rule in Thailand.

Hundreds of students were injured and at least 30 killed in the October 6 attack on Thammasat University. Four, trying to escape, were cornered, beaten to death and then hung by police and right-wing supporters. Victims of the fire from automatic weapons and recoilless rifles staggered bleeding out of the buildings and then were forced to crawl along the ground as they were kicked and beaten by police. "It was the worst firefight I've ever seen," a correspondent who covered the war in Vietnam for four years was quoted as saying.

Seventeen hundred students were seized and will stand trial before a military tribunal. Three thousand more were arrested the next day.

It was the Thai border police, who were organized by the United States Information Service and the CIA during the Indochina war, that led the assault. They are known to constitute the most advanced counterinsurgency force in Thailand.

The Thai military seized power following the assault on the university. Defense Minister Admiral Sangad Chaloryu announced that Thailand's 42 million people would now be ruled by the Administrative Reform Committee headed by himself. He abolished the constitution, banned all newspapers and invoked a curfew. The new government which overthrew that of Seni Pramoj consists of eighteen 4-star generals.

Protests Against Return of Leaders of Former Military Dictatorship

Tensions have been mounting in Thailand particularly in response to the return to the country of former dictators Praphas Charusathien and Thanom Kittikachorn August 15 and September 19.

Praphas was forced to leave the country in August due to demonstrations led by the National Student Center of Thailand which closed down universities in Bangkok for three days. Four students were killed and over 80 wounded by right-wing groups during a mobilization of over 20,000 students demanding Praphas' ouster.

Similar demonstrations were held when Thanom returned to Thailand in mid-September. Then, in early October, universities across the country were shut down by protesting students. The bloody assault on Thammasat University October 6 came on the third day of a demonstration jointly sponsored by the National Student Center and the National Labor Council.

The Labor Council also intended to hold a general strike on October 8. The Council represents workers in all state-owned industry and their strike would have shut down electric power, water and transportation.

"The reaction to the return of Thanom and Praphas was almost universal hatred of the men and the idea of military dictatorship," an American who has just returned from Thailand stressed. The U.S. press has reported the key role of students in organizing the protests, he pointed out, but it has failed to report the role of the Labor Council and the widespread anti-Thanom/Praphas sentiment throughout the country.

Coup Planned For Months

"For a month we have been talking about the coming right-wing coup," said a Thai student living in the U.S. "The military has made a number of coup attempts in the three years since the dictatorship was overthrown." All the confrontations have been related to the role of the U.S. in Thailand, the main point of contention between the right-wing and the leftists.

On March 20 of this year -- the day of the scheduled U.S. troop withdrawal from Thailand -- the National Student Center held a large demonstration, insisting on the withdrawal. The military countered with a nationwide alert. Four students were killed during the demonstration.

When the Thai government extended the U.S. withdrawal date to July 20, there was another student demonstration and another confrontation initiated by the military. Soldiers and riot policemen were put on alert; the Red Guard, a right-wing paramilitary organization attacked the students with grenades; and more than 10,000 members of the Village Scouts, another right-wing organization whose members are recruited from among unemployed soldiers who fought with the U.S. against the Indochinese liberation struggles, converged on the city.

Information of the careful planning that went in the finally successful October 6 assault and coup are slowly being disclosed. The Washington Post reported that the martial law decrees announced by the coup government were drawn up as early as January, 1976. This was shortly after revolutionary forces in neighboring Laos completed the liberation of their country and formed a new government as the Laotian king resigned.

The New York Times reported on August 1 that the "Military's National Security Council reportedly has already formed committees that would assist in running critical ministries (of the government)..."

The day before the coup, on October 5, the Armed Forces Radio Station continuously called upon listeners to come to the city to disrupt the NSCT protests;

CONTINUED PAGE 8

See back of this packet for a map and photos to accompany the following article.]

CONTRARY ATTACKS AGAINST ANGOLA INCREASING FROM ZAIRE AND SOUTH AFRICA

by Mike Shuster

Mike Shuster, LNS correspondent in Angola, returned to the United States in September after 10 months in that country. He was one of the few Western journalists to travel extensively after the war.

NEW YORK (LNS)--Contrary to reports in the Western press, Angola's new government, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, faces a more serious threat from continued external attacks than it does from anti-MPLA guerrilla attacks in the interior of the country. The Popular Movement, which defeated two Western-backed factions in the war last year, is threatened from Zaire to the north of Angola and from South Africa to the south.

In an extended stay in Angola this year from April to the end of August, I saw the statements of President Agostinho Neto and other Angolan leaders move from oblique references in May to threats to the north and the south to specific charges against Zaire and South Africa several months later. I also had first-hand knowledge of illegal penetrations of Angola's territory from my own travels.

In a speech in early August made from the coastal city of Benguela, Neto mentioned Zaire by name for the first time in connection with bombardments that had taken place in Cabinda province, specifically an attack on the village of Saba Massala. In addition, he told the workers at a local sugar plantation that "a short while ago, along the northern frontier in the Angolan province of Zaire [Zaire is the name of one Angolan province as well as Angola's northern neighboring state], individuals who came from the Republic of Zaire, armed and equipped to attack our territory, were taken prisoner."

Zaire Infiltrations

It appears that there have been infiltrations at various points along Angola's 1500 mile long border with Zaire. In August when I traveled to the remote eastern Angolan province of Moxico, I learned first-hand of infiltrations that occurred in the town of Texeira de Sousa only two days before the MPLA provincial officials that I was accompanying had visited the town. A small group of Zaireans had crossed the border at the recently-reconstructed Dilolo Bridge, and had entered Texeira de Sousa, five miles inside Angola.

Because friendly relationships between Angolans and Zaireans have developed through the border traffic of what is still contraband (such as imported beer or printed fabric), the Zaireans were apparently permitted to visit the town for "a look around," MPLA militants explained to me in Texeira de Sousa.

"Our people here think this trading in beer or printed cloth is a relatively harmless activity," explained Messonge, the provincial head of MPLA's Department of Information and Propaganda. "But they don't realize how dangerous it is. These people who were here, as well as others recently captured, are agents of Mobutu, and they are looking for our vulnerabilities, our weak spots." Messonge was referring to Mobutu Sese Seko, Zaire's president who has been linked to the CIA for years.

Infiltrations and attacks from Zaire appear to have stepped up after U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld visited Zaire in late June. Rumsfeld, who is the first American Secretary of Defense ever to visit the African continent, held several days of talks with Mobutu. Little is known of the content of those talks.

"We need much more vigilance in Texeira," Moxico's Provincial Commissioner, the top government official of the province, said during a dimly lit late night dinner after almost fifteen hours of meetings to discuss problems in the town. "Texeira is a particularly strategic point in Angola, and we need people here who understand the situation fully."

Continued South African Attacks

The South African army has struck against Angola across the 850 mile long southern border with Namibia as well. President Neto referred several times in August to mortar and air attacks on the population living principally in the southernmost province of Cunene. Sources in Angola report that these attacks have continued through September.

But the South African attacks have not been reported by the major Western news agencies. The little news that has come out of Angola in recent months has emphasized what the press terms "the continuing war against MPLA" by "guerrilla units" of UNITA -- Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola -- which allied itself and was defeated with the troops of South Africa in the recent war.

Citing few sources or none at all, articles have appeared in the Western press asserting that UNITA has gained strength and is becoming an increasing threat to the MPLA. In a three-part series in early September, the Paris daily Le Monde emphasized UNITA's "strengths." "The prestige of Jonas Savimbi among the masses of Umbundu [the people of central southern Angola]," wrote correspondent Rene Lefort, "remains so strong that the 'Kwachas' [as UNITA's soldiers were called] still find sufficient support from a part of the population to pursue guerrilla activities."

But Lefort admits in the same series of articles that his information was not based on travels in Angola's interior, but only on Luanda sources.

UNITA Becoming Desperate

In my own travels in southern, central and eastern Angola, I spoke to many government officials, soldiers and officers, and villagers, about UNITA activities, and found a very different situation.

Although it has been reported that it was impossible to travel by car without heavy military escort between Lubango [old Sa da Bandeira] in the far south, and Huambo in the central south and from Huambo directly north to Luanda via the town of Quibala, I traveled with several other journalists from the Paris-based bi-monthly Afrique Asie on a 2000 mile journey by car on these very roads.

MPLA authorities do not deny that some guerrilla activity continues in the central south of the country. In Huambo, where the army, FAPLA, maintains its headquarters for the Fourth Military Region, I was able to speak openly and freely with military and political authorities about the continued problems with UNITA.

"Yes, there are continued attacks by UNITA bands," the commander in Huambo, Sihanouk, told me. "But they are becoming more and more desperate."

Sihanouk said that UNITA did not have direct supply lines at least by land from the exterior of Angola. It continued to function with the massive amounts of military hardware that Savimbi's movement hid as it saw its "government" collapsing in the face of the MPLA and Cuban assault on Huambo in January.

"But that supply is being gradually used up," Sihanouk said, "and FAPLA is finding some of it. Now UNITA's attacks are against more remote outposts and villages such as the attack July 19 on a 12-soldier garrison on the provincial border between Huambo and Cuanza Sul. Now they are attacking outlying villages, the very people they claimed support them, just to feed themselves. These attacks on civilians betray UNITA's weakness."

Less than a week before my visit to Huambo in late July, UNITA remnants attacked a large village in the far southeastern province of Cuando Cubango, and it was reported that more than a hundred people, including women and children, had been killed.

"But now this is more a political than military struggle," Sihanouk told me in his office at FAPLA headquarters, once the home of a rich Portuguese settler in the wealthy, white neighborhood of old Nova Lisboa.

"We are bringing our political programs to the people who were misled by Savimbi in the south. Now they are seeing that they can get free medical care where there was no medical care in the past, and they can send their children to schools, also free, where there were none in the past. And at the same time, they are seeing that MPLA is not massacring the population as Savimbi said it would."

No Reprisals

Before his retreat from Huambo in what UNITA then called its "strategic withdrawal" -- pledging to return in less than 10 days -- Savimbi spread panic by announcing that the town would be completely leveled by MPLA bombardments. He also let it be known that when he did return, he would consider "all the inhabitants that hadn't been butchered by the Cubans" as partisans of MPLA. When MPLA took Huambo in February, it was uninhabited.

Savimbi has not returned to Huambo, and there have been no reprisals against the population. In fact, MPLA leaders constantly stress that former supporters and even soldiers of both UNITA and FNLA will be fully accepted as long as they are willing to join in support for MPLA and in the reconstruction of the country.

"I say we are not against those who were misled at a particular moment," Neto said in Benguela. "All are Angolans, and they have the right to a certain amount of time to be able to reconcile themselves, to be won back, to function as perfect citizens of this country. I will never say that because two or three years ago someone belonged to UNITA or FNLA, they can't live here now."

"But," warned Neto, "if someone takes up arms against MPLA, this will have no pardon."

LAST YEAR'S WAR

My travels in Angola gave me a perspective on last year's war that conflicted with the western press which portrayed the South African invasion as a blitzkrieg operation of "crack" white troops against the feeble resistance of poorly-trained black soldiers.

Angola is a vast and underpopulated country. Although two-thirds of its people live in the southern half of the country, south of the Benguela Railway, there are enormous expanses of land that have few inhabitants. Between Benguela and the border of Namibia where South African troops entered last October, there is about 300 miles of good road, with only one heavily settled point, Sa da Bandeira.

The South Africans encountered no resistance until they reached Benguela ten days after the invasion began, because there were very few points on the road to Benguela where MPLA could have put up resistance. The country is rugged and much like the American southwest: mountainous and dry between Benguela and Sa da Bandeira, and desert south to the border.

Sa da Bandeira, whose population was predominantly white during the colonial period, had been safely under the control of MPLA since August, 1975, after military confrontations had forced UNITA and FNLA from the city. Because there had been no fighting for the two months prior to the invasion, MPLA had moved all but a minimal garrison of troops out of Sa da Bandeira. Outright warfare continued throughout these months with FNLA in the northern provinces of Uige and Zaire, and more troops were needed there.

Thus when the South Africans entered Angola in October with heavy military weapons that MPLA had not yet encountered, MPLA had no time to reinforce the city. On October 24th the South Africans along with members of the "Portuguese Liberation Army" were in Sa da Bandeira.

"They entered very rapidly," said one young militant of the National Union of Angolan Workers. "So fast that at first the people didn't know who they were. But we soon found out."

The city was primarily defended by school boys, many of whom were killed. MPLA withdrew from the city and the province (Huila) and did not return until February 16th, and many MPLA supporters who were unable to leave were tortured and killed. MPLA and Cuban troops stopped the South African advance about 100 miles north of Benguela near the central city of Novo Redondo in December of 1975.

--M.S.

Zambia

Incidents along the eastern Zambian border have also occurred. A Zambian air force reconnaissance plane entered Angolan air space near the village of Macondo in late August, only a week before I visited the isolated eastern village. Although there is a small garrison of FAPLA soldiers at Macondo, "they wisely did not fire on the Zambian aircraft, although they could have," Amando Dembo, the Provincial Commissioner of Moxico said. Dembo, who had been an important political leader in the liberated zones of Moxico during the first war of liberation, told local

[Continued on page 8 . . .]

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST HITS WORLD BANK

by George C. Hildebrand

WASHINGTON D.C. (LNS)--In a joint international protest demonstrators picketed the World Bank's headquarters in Washington October 4, while in Manila 2,000 protestors massed outside the convention center where the Bank is holding joint meetings with the International Monetary Fund.

Both protests draw attention to the World Bank's role in sustaining the martial law regime of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

In Washington, picketers gathered outside the Bank carrying signs reading "World Bank -- a Tool of U.S. Foreign Policy," and chanting "People's Rights - Yes, Bank Loans - No!" as they marched. The mixed crowd of Filipinos and Americans included people from as far away as Florida, as well as clergy, students and professional workers.

The Manila protestors confronted some of the 10,000 special police Marcos brought into service for the World Bank-IMF meetings. The crowd was comprised of "squatters," workers, peasants, and adherents of the National Democratic Front anti-fascist resistance. Such protests are strictly forbidden under martial law and the demonstrators risked arrest, interrogation with torture, and detention without trial.

World Bank Role

The protests are targeting the World Bank because of its present role in the Philippines. Since Marcos declared martial law in September of 1972, World Bank loans to that country have soared a phenomenal 1100%. This increase reflects the fact that the U.S. finds it harder to directly channel funds to the Philippines since the passage of the congressional human rights amendment which bars aid to repressive governments. It also represents a decision to strengthen a regime that permits unrestrained foreign investment, which previous Philippine governments did not allow.

The U.S. now has between \$3 and \$4 billion dollars invested in the country and returns of 400% on capital invested are widely reported.

The Bank, which is situated about three blocks from the White House, is headed by Robert S. McNamara, once U.S. Secretary of Defense, and a prime architect of the Viet Nam war. The largest single block of stock in the Bank is held by the U.S., which also supplies 40% of its top officers.

The Bank's decisions are reached in private without any influence from the American people, who nevertheless furnish 25% of its working capital. In this way a government like Marcos', which is accused of holding -- and torturing -- from ten to twenty thousand political prisoners, can be quietly slipped significant support without ever encountering public scrutiny.

Marcos takes the relationship with the Bank extremely seriously. A special convention center and nine new hotels have been constructed for the Manila meeting, and a fleet of Mercedes-Benz automobiles ordered from West Germany. Groups of "promo girls" have been organized to entertain the 5,000 delegates, and it was apparently with some difficulty that Marcos was restrained from serving kegs of beer during the sessions.

Filipinos Protest Bank Projects

The projects the World Bank is financing in the Philippines are meeting strong opposition from the Filipino people. For example, this spring national minority people in northern Luzon forced work on the Chico River Dam to halt, at least temporarily.

Like New York State's Kinzua Dam, which flooded the land of the Seneca Indian people, the Chico River Dam would permanently submerge the homelands of more than 100,000 Kalinga and Bontoc people. To stop the project the minority people first had to circumvent their traditional leaders, who had gone along with the plans to flood the ancestral lands.

Carrying signs reading "Kalinga is Not for Sale," and "Panamin Go Home!" (referring to Marcos' "presidential assistant for national minorities"), people lay down under dump trucks to prevent further destruction of the countryside. A group of Kalinga women led 500 people in a confrontation with armed Philippine Constabulary police, winning a delay in the project while they carried the protest directly to Marcos.

Reliable sources report that cadre of the outlawed New People's Army are working with the minority peoples.

"Squatters" Face Eviction

Another group threatened by Bank-sponsored "development" schemes is the "squatter" settlement of the Tondo section of Manila. For twenty years commercial interests have been trying to oust the people of Tondo since land they occupy -- and were promised by legislation -- has risen enormously in value and is scheduled to be turned into fishing industry facilities and a container port. One month after imposing martial law, the Marcos regime began attempts to force out the 80,000 Tondo people standing in the way of these projects.

In June the World Bank awarded the Metro-Manila government, headed by Marcos' wife Imelda, a \$160 million loan to construct new housing for the Tondo "squatters." But a secret Bank report makes it clear that this loan was necessitated by the Tondo community's resistance.

The Bank project will force the people to buy the new housing, since the Bank naturally plans to on "full cost recovery" of its investment. Yet the people will not actually receive a house, but rather a cement floor and one wall, around which to construct a shack at their own expense. The new location is far from their work-places and small shops, and they will not even be given ownership of the new lots after paying for them -- so they could face eviction again in 20 years as land values rise.

Leaders of the Tondo were arrested this spring after meeting with Imelda Marcos. Others were refused visas to attend this summer's United Nations "Habitat" Conference in Vancouver. Nevertheless, according to Pahayag, a publication from Hawaii which monitors events in the Philippines, "in practically every instance of harassment and intimidation the squatters have fought back."

Last June, 2,000 were arrested and crammed into police buses for holding an open "People's Academy" to discuss the government's threat to their homes.

The "squatters" form one of the chief continuing...
October 9, 1976 more...

gents demonstrating outside the bank meeting in Manila. They have demanded an opportunity to confront McNamara, at the meeting to give the presidential address. Banks spokespeople in Washington D.C. said they expect McNamara to decline the opportunity.

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NATIONWIDE PETITION DRIVE WILL DEMAND
VIETNAM'S ADMISSION TO U.N.

NEW YORK (LNS)--The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and twenty-five other peace and religious groups are launching a nationwide petition campaign to demand that the U.S. government allow Vietnam into the United Nations.

The project, announced October 5, will call on the U.S. not to veto Vietnam's admission to the UN this year as it did last year, and as President Ford has promised to do this year.

In addition, the petition asks that the U.S. normalize diplomatic, trade, and cultural relations with the nations of Indochina; grant unconditional amnesty to all war resisters and to veterans with less-than-honorable discharges; provide reconstruction aid for all of Indochina; and assure rehabilitation for all physically and psychologically wounded veterans.

AFSC stressed, however, that the immediate goal of the petition drive is Vietnam's admission to the UN. "It's the greatest outrage that the only country in the world that is actually voting against Vietnam's membership is the United States, the country that has done so much damage to the Vietnamese people," said an AFSC spokesperson.

The U.S. alone blocked Vietnam's admission twice last year -- when the country first applied for admission following the defeat of U.S. forces there, and again after the General Assembly, by a 123-0 vote, requested that the Security Council reconsider its decision. At that time U.S. representative Daniel Moynihan insisted that the North and South Vietnamese governments (reunification was not then completed) could not be admitted unless South Korea was.

The Security Council refused to consider the South Korean application on the grounds that it is UN policy that North and South Korea work towards reunification and to admit the south alone would not aid this goal.

Now the U.S. has a new excuse for prohibiting Vietnam's membership--that Vietnam has not responded fully to U.S. inquiries on Americans mission in action (MIAs). AFSC maintains that Ford is opposing admission for domestic political purposes in this election year. The Security Council has postponed the vote until after the November election for this reason.

For more information about the petition, write or call AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19102, (215) 241-7060.

-30-

Please make sure our new address is on your mailing list--send your newspaper, magazine or newsletter to us at 17 W. 17th St., New York, NY 10011.

(see graphics)

EARL BUTZ RESIGNS AFTER RACIST REMARKS

NEW YORK (LNS)--"In one of my saddest decisions," President Ford was forced to accept the October 4 resignation of Earl L. Butz after the Agriculture Department Secretary's violently racist and sexist remarks made headlines throughout the country.

Ford's "sadness" may be based on his heavy reliance on Butz to help him stomp the midwest for vital support from the area's farmers in the presidential campaign.

In his statement to Ford, Butz claimed that his "use of a bad racial commentary in no way reflects my real attitude." But his words leave no room for speculation. "Coloreds" are only interested in three things, Butz was overheard saying: "Tight pussy, loose shoes, and a warm place to shit."

Although Butz's exact phrases were recorded in The Rolling Stone, the establishment press generously paraphrased the former official's words with such phrases as "satisfying sex," and "indoor plumbing."

However if the press cleanup of Butz's language left any questions as to their racist nature, his activities while in office leave no doubts. An October 5 article in the Los Angeles Times quoted Agriculture Department sources revealing that Butz held secret meetings to advise state officials and subordinates how to "get around federal civil rights laws" to avoid hiring blacks.

According to the L.A. Times, Butz met twice with officials from seven states to advise them how to get around discrimination laws whose violation threatened the cut-off of federal funds for from state farm-related services. The states faced these cut-offs for maintaining segregated clubs, employing few blacks in positions of responsibility, and paying blacks less than whites for the same jobs. A former member of the federal Civil Rights Commission was quoted in the article as saying that under Butz, the Department of Agriculture had "one of the most appalling civil rights records in the country."

"I don't think that Butz is a bigot," said John A. Knebel, acting Secretary of Agriculture since Butz's ouster. "Frankly, I think he is a patriot."

Butz admitted to interviewer Barbara Walters that he had told the same "joke" many times to farm groups.

*****30*****

NORTH CAROLINA'S DUBIOUS DISTINCTIONS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Not many people are aware of North Carolina's pre-eminence in the field of "law and order." The state can boast:

**the most prisons--72--of any state

**the most prisons per capita of any state

**the most death row prisoners of any state (over 100)

**the most women prisoners per capita of any state

**the most juvenile prisoners per capita of any state

**the only fugitive law that allows anyone to shoot and kill a person deemed a fugitive by the authorities.

-30- (thanks to Economic Notes)

from: Western Sponsored KPFA, 2207 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal., 94704, (415) 848-6767.

KPFA, the original station of the Pacifica Foundation, is looking for a General Manager.

The Manager of KPFA is in a leadership position with regard to a talented, overworked and underpaid staff. He or she must have personal qualities to give effective leadership and coordination to the staff. The Manager should be prepared to monitor the day-to-day fiscal affairs of KPFA and to deal with its severe season cash-flow problem. The Manager must coordinate the difficult task of raising the station's \$584,000 annual budget.

Applicants should be committed to access to the airwaves for all peoples--including the underprivileged, and those struggling to make a better society and to the full exercise of First Amendment rights. Broad work, political, and cultural experience and interests are desirable, as is previous non-commercial radio experience.

We take very seriously Pacifica Foundation's commitment to affirmative action, and urge third world, working class and women candidates to apply.

Write to the Manager Search Committee at the above address, or call and speak to Kathy McNally or Larry Bensky for more information.

from: Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company, 431 Dearborn, Suite 829, Chicago, Ill. 60605. (312) 922-5120.

"Uncle Parsons, American Revolutionary" by William Ashbaugh, is a biography of a central figure in the Haymarket Affair, who from probable slave became a leading spokesperson for socialist revolution.

"Uncle Parsons" is available in paperback for \$5.75. Other recent publications from Charles Kerr include "The Roads They Made: Women in Illinois History" by Wade Mitchell Wheeler with Marlene Stein-Weissman, \$3.95, and "The IWW: Its First Seventy Years (1905-1975)", \$4.95.

from: The Friends of Haiti, P.O. Box 348, New City, N.Y. 10956. (914) 425-0654.

"Haiti Enchained" is an audio-visual program which we have been presenting to college and community audiences during the past year. It consists of a slideshow, speakers, photo displays and music, and focuses on the country's underdevelopment and poverty, the role of the brutal and corrupt Duvalier dictatorship, and the root of these problems-- the exploitation of Haiti's resources and population by U.S. imperialism.

Fees for this program are \$100 for institutions and \$75 or 50% of the door for community groups. The fees go toward materially supporting the Mouvement Haitiende Liberation (MHL), which is actively working within Haiti for national liberation.

We also have a quarterly newsletter, "Haiti Report," which examines specific issues of particular importance concerning Haiti and the U.S. Write us for subscription rates.

from: Creative Women's Collective, 236 W. 27th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 (212) 924-0665

The Creative Women's Collective is a non-profit group of women artists committed to feminism and social change. We are graphic artists, painters, sculptors, writers and video artists.

We have feminist graphics for sale at retail and wholesale rates. Write for more information.

from: Tricontinental Film Center, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10014 (212) 989-3330.

The Tricontinental Film Center announces the availability of its 1976-1977 catalog supplement which lists 17 new releases, both short and feature-length films, for classroom and film society use.

The New releases include titles from Cuba, Argentina, China, Ethiopia, Panama, Puerto Rico, South Africa and the U.S.

The catalog supplement is available free on request from Tricontinental at the above address or P.O. Box 4430, Berkeley, Cal., 94704.

from: Unipub, Box 433 Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.

While illiteracy among the world's male population has been decreasing, the absolute number and percentage of female illiterates has increased since 1960. Women now constitute two-thirds of the world's 800 million illiterates.

Write to Unipub for free copies of a report on the increasing illiteracy of women worldwide.

from: the Racism and Sexism Center, Rm. 300, 1841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023.

How does sexism affect women in the economy? in educational achievement? in government? in sports, housing and the media? The Racism and Sexism Center has compiled such statistics and data about women in a booklet, Fact Sheets on Institutional Sexism, available for \$1.00 prepaid. For 10 or more, the price is \$5.00 each.

Also available from the center is a free catalogue listing student and teacher materials for women's studies and educators.

from: NACLA, P.O. Box 226, Berkeley, Cal. 94701.

If you want to know what the U.S. is doing in the Third World you go to the source. That's what we do. Every month we dig into corporate records, government reports, and our own files, and then share the results in NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report. The 32 page monthly reports investigate and analyze the operations of U.S. corporations, foundations, universities and government agencies in Latin America and the U.S. Beginning in January, 1977, NACLA report will include an eight-page news and reviews supplement.

Subscriptions are available for \$10 per year.

(See #800 for more background on the death penalty decision. Also see graphics. This packet.)

DEATH ROW PRISONERS FACE EXECUTION FOR FIRST TIME SINCE 1967

NEW YORK (LNS)--Hundreds of prisoners currently on death rows across the country now face the very real possibility that they will be executed. On October 4, the Supreme Court refused to reconsider its death penalty ruling of July 2, thereby lifting the stay that has been blocking the states from carrying out capital punishment. There have been no executions in the United States since 1967.

The first three states to be affected are Georgia, Texas and Florida, whose death penalty laws were specifically upheld, at least as punishment for murder, in the July ruling. According to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, there are just under 200 prisoners on the death rows of these three states.

"Since we have no confidence that there are enough legal counsel around, and since we have no confidence at all that we'll hear of all the cases," said a spokesperson for the NAACP, it is possible that the executions could begin within six to eight weeks.

This summer's 7-2 Supreme Court decision which determined that the death penalty is not inherently cruel or unusual punishment, came in the midst of a number of other Court decisions strengthening law enforcement powers; the high court's 1976-77 term is expected to continue the erosion of the rights of defendants in criminal cases. This gradual but steady process, according to National Lawyers Guild member Bill Modgelescu, has been produced by, "more than anything else, the four people [on the court] who were appointed by Mr. Nixon."

Racism & the Death Penalty

In 1972, the Supreme Court decision effectively voided all existing death penalty statutes by holding that they had been "wantonly and freakishly" applied to blacks, other minorities, and the poor. Since that time 34 states have rewritten their capital punishment statutes in an effort to circumvent that decision. These new laws, subsequently challenged, provided the basis of the Supreme Court's July decision.

In that decision, the court specified that judges and juries, provided with definite standards, should evaluate the circumstances of each case. "But even given standards," Jeff Segal of the Lawyers Guild told LNS, "its very difficult to insure just in the narrow sense that the penalty is not going to be discriminately applied."

Haywood Burns, former director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, pointed out this discrimination in a recent New York Times Op-Ed article.

"In the welter of controversy over whether to end the nine-year moratorium on executions, and put into service once more the electric chair, the gas chamber, the scaffold and the firing squad, too little attention has been paid to the fact that, in a country with a minority population of less than 20 per cent, the overwhelming majority of those facing death at the time of the Supreme Court's decision were black (58 per cent) Chicano (3 per cent) and American Indian (2 per cent)."

Burns charges that the Supreme Court justices have ignored or dismissed the question of racism by maintaining that social and economic factors are irrelevant to constitutional law.

"Whereas, in fact, racism is part and parcel of the daily functioning of the criminal justice system. It often plays a part in the decision of whom to prosecute and for what; in who sits on the grand juries that return indictments and who sits on the petit juries that return verdicts; in the weight accorded the testimony of non-whites; and in who gets the benefit of the exercise of any official discretion, from the decision to arrest through the decision to commute a death sentence already imposed.

"For the black, brown and red American," concludes Burns, "the law has been the way in which society's generalized racism has been made particular and converted into policies and standards of social control and economic debasement."

The Future

Lawyers Guild member Modgelescu says the Court will consider the death penalty ruling again--but probably not for at least two years. In the 1976-77 term it has agreed, however, to decide whether capital punishment may be imposed on persons convicted of rape.

As for the people affected by the October 4 ruling, lawyers may be able to delay executions in individual cases by contesting other aspects of their clients' convictions, but many people on death row are not even represented by lawyers. As Haywood Burns remarked, "The simple fact remains that the decision to permit the reintroduction of the death penalty was a decision to kill hundreds of persons, mostly racial minority members."

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STUDENTS BLOCK GALLO ADS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Gallo Wine, long the target of a UFW boycott for its refusal to sign contracts with the farmworkers union, tried to step up its ad campaign in California campus newspapers this fall. But the corporation is running into stiff opposition from students.

At the University of California at Hayward, for instance, the publications board has ruled that the UFW has the right to run a free ad next to any Gallo Wine ad in the student newspaper, The Pioneer.

The student senate at Sacramento State University has voted to cut off its student newspaper's funds if it accepts further Gallo ads. And at San Diego State, the associated students council called a referendum on the Gallo ads. The student body voted 3-1 to refuse them.

At the University of California (U.C.) at Davis, newspaper editor Irv Eachus declared he would not permit the Gallo ads to be run, calling the company one "which has a long history of exploitation of farmworkers."

Protest efforts are also underway at U.C. Berkeley, U.C. Irvine, and U.C. Riverside. At U.C. Northridge, the Chicano Studies department and the Chicano student group Mexicano Estudiante Chicano de Azatlan declared a boycott of the campus newspaper after it refused to stop printing Gallo ads.

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more.....

shouts of "kill them, kill them" were heard over the air

The strength of the military became increasingly clear as the weakness of Seni Pramroj's government became more evident. Seni Pramroj's government was "operating in a sandbox surrounded by the military," the American visitor to Thailand further noted. "The military was able this summer to stop a government-sponsored anti-corruption campaign aimed against it. And Seni was unable to take any action when Praphas and Thanom came into the country even though the government professed to be against it."

"The Seni government was an anachronism which couldn't exist in the intensifying polarity between the left and right "

The left consists of the student and labor movement of the cities. It also includes the guerrilla movement, led by the Communist Party of Thailand, which has been increasingly threatening the government and military in the countryside. Seni Pramroj recently announced that the guerrilla activity, which has continued for more than ten years, was more intense than ever and announced a special budget increase in order to bolster police strength

The guerrillas are engaged in battle with 40,000 Thai government troops and govern over 300 villages in the north, northeast, and south with a population base of one million.

U.S. Role

"The coup of October 6 could not have succeeded if it didn't have some support from the U.S.," asserted a Thai student in the U.S. The Vietnamese government has also charged the U.S. with involvement in the coup, with the intention of establishing a government in Thailand friendly to the U.S.

The Vietnamese specifically charged the CIA with aiding Thanom's return to Thailand. And the Washington Post reported that the head of the new government is a close friend of U.S. Naval officer Admiral J.L. Holloway. The Post also reported that the U.S. chief of naval operations was expected, but did not show up, in Bangkok on October 8.

"The Thai military have never forgiven those in the Thai Foreign Ministry ... who formulated the demand earlier this year for the removal of U.S. troops," wrote the Christian Science Monitor on October 7. "In some ways the military move October 6 was a response, if not revenge, for this."

U.S. involvement prior to the coup has been well-documented. While the number of U.S. troops in Thailand has dropped to 270 from its peak of 48,000 during the Indochina war, the U.S. continues to support the reactionary elements in the country. U.S. military sales to Thailand for 1976-77 are \$98.4 million, nine times the 1975 figure. The aid comes to Thailand in the form of military sales transacted on credit, "with terms so vague, they might as well be gifts," according to Thai writer Ho Kwon-ping in the July 23 issue of the Hong Kong weekly, Far Eastern Economic Review. The long list of military sales includes missiles, which no other ASEAN country (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore) is receiving.

U.S. companies also continue to have large investments in Thailand and the ties between the CIA and paramilitary organizations in Thailand are expected to continue

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ANGOLA continued from page 3

Residents at political meetings in several villages that they must maintain their vigilance against provocations that could come across the Zambian border. The threat is not from UNITA forces still in Zambia, Dembo said, but from Zambia itself. Zambia supported UNITA against MPLA in last year's war, and many in Angola think that Zambian president Kenneth Kuanda has continued to aid UNITA in its "fight" against MPLA. Dembo said that UNITA does not maintain supply lines to either Zambia or Zaire through Moxico province.

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CONTINENTAL WALKERS ON SOUTHERN ROUTE ARRESTED FOR 4th TIME

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Ten people participating in the Continental Walk for Disarmament and Social Justice were arrested near Greenville, North Carolina on October 1. The police charged them with "failing to abide by the command of a police officer" and "blocking traffic."

En route to Washington, D.C., the Southern route participants of the Walk are demanding that the government shift the military priorities of the U.S. to meeting social needs. "Our people demand jobs, health care and better education," said organizer Golden Frinks. Over twenty-five national and international organizations are sponsoring the action.

This is the fourth arrest on the Southern route which began on April 4, the anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. In St. Francesville, Louisiana, 25 of 150 walkers were tear-gassed and arrested for "disruption on April 26.

On May 24, another 22 walkers were arrested in Laurel, Mississippi, and on July 27, sixteen walkers were arrested in Birmingham, Alabama.

All twenty branches of the march will converge in Washington, D.C. on October 16 for a rally to include speakers, music and theater, and a political film festival scheduled for the evening.

* * * * *

For more information, contact the Continental Walk, The New Bethel Baptist Church, 1739 9th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 332-8252-

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RATS TO RELOCATE

NEW YORK (Shelterforce/LNS) -- The East Dallas Tenants and Small Homeowners Alliance has decided to fight a recent city ordinance that makes tenants solely responsible for rat infestation. The group's tactic will be to collect rats and "relocate" them in the neighborhoods of "those who profit by our discomfort." Prime targets will be members of the City Council that passed the ordinance.

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TOP RIGHT: Peg Averill/LNS

SEE PAGE FIVE FOR THE BUTZ STORY

TOP LEFT: Angola. Many of the colonial names have been changed since independence. Unfortunately new maps are not yet available. Some of the changes includes:

<u>old</u>	<u>new</u>
Nova Lisbon --	Huambo
Silva Porto --	Bie
Sa da Bandeira--	Lubango
Carmona --	Uige

MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT: PEG AVERILL, LNS

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE FIVE.

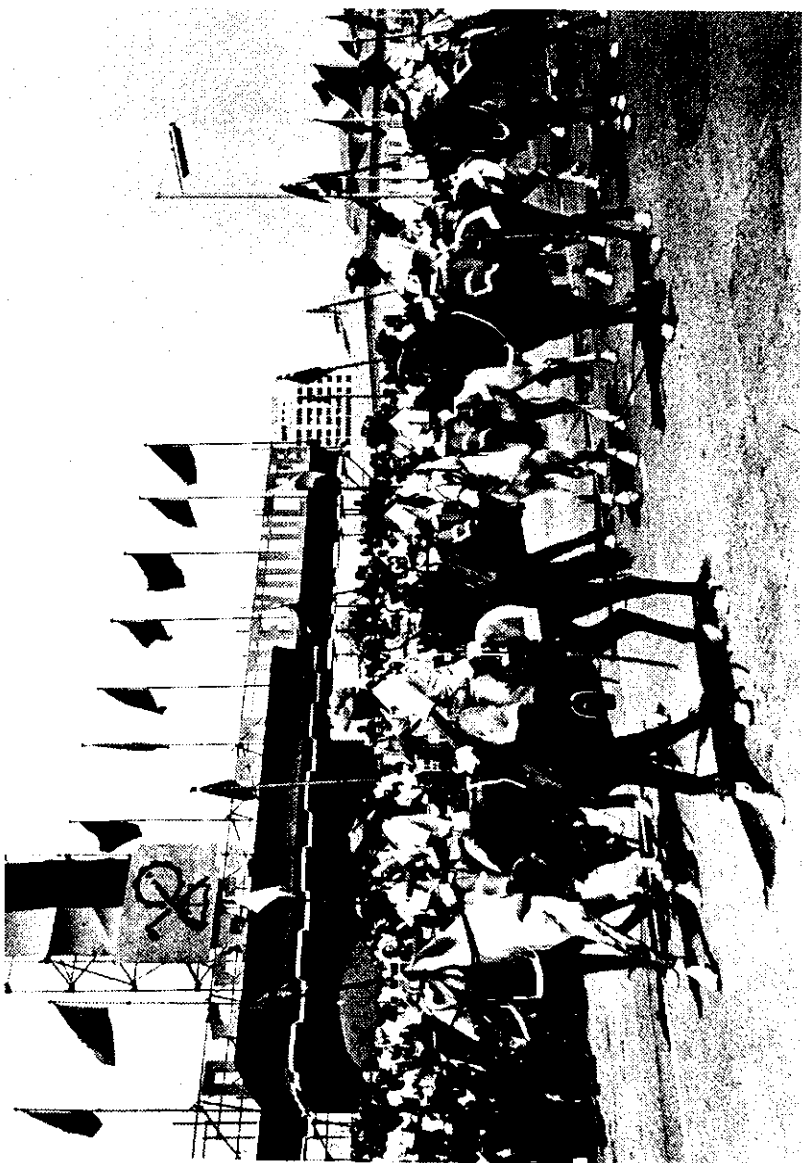
MIDDLE LEFT: Some of the 1700 students that were seized after a police assault on Thammasat University of Bangkok hours before the right wing coup in Thailand, October 6, 1976.

BOTTOM LEFT CREDIT: MILITANT/LNS

SEE PAGE SEVEN FOR THE STORY.

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: Iwas Powell, POVERTY
LAW REPORT/LNS

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE SEVEN.



** FEATURE PAGE OF PHOTOS FROM ANGOLA **

to go with Story on Page 2.

TOP RIGHT. Village resident listens during a political meeting in Caripande, Angola, on the Zambian border

CREDIT: Michael Shuster/LNS

TOP LEFT. The Provincial Commissioner of Mexico Province in Angola, Armando Dambo, speaks to the people of Macondo, near the Zambian border, about recent border incidents. See story.

CREDIT Michael Shuster/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT. Soldiers of FAPLA, the Angolan army, on parade during the second anniversary of the founding of the army, August 1, 1976, Luanda

CREDIT Michael Shuster/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT. FAPLA garrison at village of Caripande, Angola, on the Zambian border.

CREDIT: Michael Shuster/LNS